

MISCELLANEOUS NEW SPECIES IN
THE PLEUROTHALLIDINAE (ORCHIDACEAE)

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Dracula leonum Luer, sp. nov.

Inter species generis *Draculae* Luer sepalis albis in cupulam connatis intus breviter pubescentibus purpureo punctatis et labello albo bruneolo-suffuso cum epichilio ovato rotundato concavo trilamellato margine multidenticulato distinguitur.

Plant medium in size, epiphytic, caespitose; roots slender, flexuous. Secondary stems narrow, channeled, unifoliate, 2.5 cm long or longer, enclosed by 2 loose, tubular sheaths. Leaf erect, thinly coriaceous, narrowly obovate-linear, 13 cm long, 1.5 cm wide (in an undersized specimen), the apex acute, tridenticulate, carinate dorsally along the midrib, gradually narrowed below to a conduplicate base. Inflorescence a congested, successively few-flowered raceme borne by a more or less horizontal, slender, sparsely bracted peduncle ca. 10 cm long from the base of a secondary stem; floral bract and pedicel each ca. 1 cm long, green; ovary 6 mm long, green, lightly verrucose; sepals glabrous and dull white externally with a few dull purple dots, white within with short white hairs tipped with purple and with numerous evenly spaced purple dots somewhat larger toward the bases, the dorsal sepal rhombic, 13 mm long, 13 mm wide, connate to the lateral sepals for 7 mm to form a broad, sepaline cup, the free portion broadly triangular, the obtuse apex contracted into a slender tail 28 mm long, purple externally, yellowish white anteriorly, the lateral sepals connate 13 mm into a broad, rectangular synsepal 14 mm long, 21 mm wide spread out, the obtuse apices contracted into tails similar to that of the dorsal sepal; petals ivory marked with brownish purple, spatulate, 3 mm long, 1.75 mm wide, the apex rounded, bivalvate, the inner lamina irregular, apiculate, papillose between the laminae, the base contracted, channeled, unguiculate; lip white suffused with light brown, obovate, 7.5 mm long, 4 mm wide, the hypochile 3.5 mm long, 2.5 mm wide, with subacute, erect, marginal angles, cleft centrally, the concave base hinged to the column-foot, the epichile ovate, 4 mm long, 4 mm wide, the apex rounded, concave with erect, denticulate margins, trilamellate within; column stout, yellowish white, 3.5 mm long, with a thick foot equally long.

ETYMOLOGY: Named in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Chesley Lyon of Knoxville, Tenn., who submitted the plant to the Orchid Identification Center of the American Orchid Society at the Marie Selby Botanical Gardens, Sarasota, Florida for identification.

TYPE: PERU: without locality or collector, purchased from an importing company, cultivated by Mr. & Mrs. C. Lyon 51, OIC-3040, flowered in cult. 27 June 1979, *C. Luer 4070* (HOLOTYPE: SEL).

DISTRIBUTION: Peru.

Dracula leonum, the second species of *Dracula* to be discovered from Peru, is very similar to several others of the smaller-flowered species of the

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genus, e.g. *D. fuliginosa* (Luer) Luer. Instead of forming a flat flower, the sepals are connate to produce a white cup, shortly pubescent within with multiple purple dots. The concave epichile of the lip contains three well-developed lamellae and the margins are conspicuously denticulate.

Dracula rezekiana Luer & Hawley, sp. nov.

Inter species generis *Draculae* Luer species haec floribus parvis, cupula sepalorum alba caudis brevibus rubris, labello obovato niveo epichilio obtuso lato non-limitato venis paucis percursato et hypochilio profunde et late fisso distinguitur.

Plant small to medium in size, epiphytic, caespitose; roots slender, flexuous. Secondary stems channeled, unifoliate, 2-3 cm long, enclosed by 2-3 loose, tubular sheaths. Leaf erect, thinly coriaceous, narrowly elliptical, subpetiolate, 7-14 cm long, 1.8-2.7 cm wide, the apex acute, tridenticulate, sharply carinate dorsally, gradually narrowed below into the conduplicate base. Inflorescence a successively few-flowered raceme borne by a more or less horizontal peduncle to 13 cm in length, sparsely bracted, from a node low on the secondary stem; floral bract tubular, 5 mm long; pedicel 10 mm long; ovary 5 mm long, verrucose, purple; sepals white, glabrous externally, densely pubescent within with a few red-purple dots toward the bases, the dorsal sepal rhombic, 11 mm long, 15 mm wide, connate to the synsepal for 8 mm to form a cup, the free portion broadly triangular, the obtuse apex produced into an erect, red tail 27 mm long, the lateral sepals connate 11 mm to form a rectangular synsepal 12 mm long, 22 mm wide spread out, shallowly concave below the lip, the apices subacute, contracted into red tails 25 mm long; petals thick, ivory marked with brown, oblong-spatulate, 3.5 mm long, 2 mm wide, bivalvate at the apex, the inner lamina acute, the outer rounded, papillose between; lip white, obovate, 5.5 mm long, 3.5 mm wide, the hypochile without demarcation, ca. 2.5 mm long and broad, the basal margins erect, subacutely rounded, broadly and deeply cleft centrally between thick lamellae, the base concave, hinged to the column-foot, the epichile obtuse, ca. 3 mm long, 3.5 mm wide, shallowly concave, coursed by elevated branching veins on either side of the central carina; column greenish white, stout, semiterete, 3.5 mm long, with a thick foot.

ETYMOLOGY: Dedicated to Sra. Maria Friedrich de Rezek of Quito, Ecuador, for many years an ardent enthusiast of the local flora.

TYPE: ECUADOR: without locality, purchased in 1975 from J. Brenner in Puyo by R. Hawley and R. Levi, cultivated in Mill Valley, California, flowered in cult. 30 July 1979, *C. Luer 4080* (HOLOTYPE: SEL).

DISTRIBUTION: Ecuador.

I first saw this species in flower in cultivation by Joe Brenner in Puyo in 1975, but the flower was already past and it looked like *D. velutina* (Rchb. f.) Luer. Finally, re-examination of a fresh flower reveals that *D. rezekiana* may be distinguished by the white sepaline cup, densely pubescent within, with short red tails. The white lip is obovate with a broad, obtuse, shallowly concave epichile narrowed gradually without demarcation into the deeply and broadly cleft hypochile.

Masdevallia invenusta Luer, sp. nov.

Species haec *M. delphinae* Luer affinis sed sepalis intus glabris caudis purpureis crassioribus, petalis unidentatis et lobo antico labelli minore integro notabilis.

Plant small, epiphytic, caespitose, the rhizomes ascending; roots slender, flexuous. Secondary stems abbreviated, unifoliate, 1.5-2.5 cm long, enclosed by 1-2 close, thin, tubular sheaths. Leaf erect to suberect, coriaceous, narrowly obovate, 5-8 cm long, 11-14 mm wide, the subacute apex tridenticulate, gradually narrowed below into a slender, sulcate petiole 2-3 cm long. Inflorescence an erect, loose, 3- to 4-flowered raceme borne by a slender peduncle 18-23 cm long including the rachis, with a bract on the lower third, from a node low on the secondary stem; floral bract 4 mm long; pedicel purple, 4-5 mm long; ovary with purple dots, 1 mm long; sepals glabrous, light dull red-purple speckled with dark red-purple, the dorsal sepal oblong, concave, 8.5 mm long, 4 mm wide spread out, connate to the lateral sepals for 5 mm to form a slightly curved sepaline tube, the lateral sepals connate for 3.5 mm above the gibbous base into an oblong, bifid lamina 8.5 mm long, 4 mm wide, the free portions of all 3 sepals produced into thick, red-purple, obtuse apices 2.5 mm long, 1.5 mm thick; petals translucent white, oblong, 2.5 mm long, 0.6 mm wide, the apex shortly acuminate, acute, with a low carina along the lower margin; lip red-purple, oblong, 3-lobed, 3.5 mm long, 1.5 mm wide, arcuate, the anterior lobe rounded, entire, the lateral lobes above the middle, suberect, rounded, the base retuse, hinged to the column-foot; column red, semiterete, 3 mm long, the foot 2 mm long with a minute extension.

ETYMOLOGY: From the Latin *invenustus*, "not pretty," in allusion to the drab, little flowers.

TYPE: *ECUADOR*: without locality, collected by B. Malo, cultivated by M. & O. Robledo at La Ceja, Colombia, flowered in cult. 12 Oct. 1977 *C. Luer* 1998 (HOLOTYPE: SEL; ISOTYPE: JAUM).

DISTRIBUTION: Ecuador.

This little species is related to *M. delphina*, but differs in the glabrous sepaline tube with short, thick, dark purple "tails." The petals are acute, and the small anterior lobe of the lip is entire.

Masdevallia mezae Luer, sp. nov.

Planta mediocris caespitosa, caulibus secundariis abbreviatis canaliculatis, foliis erectis longis carnosis coriaceis anguste obovatis, pedunculo triquetro folio brevior, racemo paucifloro congesto bracteis imbricatis, sepalis albo-virescentibus intus minute verrucosis sepalis lateralibus rubro-punctatis in tubum brevem connatis, caudis sepalorum gracilibus divergentibus, petalis oblongis callo longitudinali, labello rubro-punctato ligulato ad medium bicarinato apice rotundato callo humili centrali.

Plant medium in size, epiphytic, caespitose; roots slender, flexuous. Secondary stems erect, stout, channeled, unifoliate, 3-6.5 cm long, enclosed below by 2 loose, tubular sheaths. Leaf erect, fleshy-coriaceous, narrowly obovate, 9-20 cm long, 1.5-2.5 cm wide, the apex subacute to obtuse, tridenticulate, gradually narrowed below into the sulcate petiole. Inflorescence

a congested, untidy raceme of 3-6 flowers, 2-3 produced simultaneously, at the apex of the erect, triquetrous peduncle 13-18 cm long, with a basal sheath, from a node low on the secondary stem; floral bracts brown, ribbed, imbricating, 1-2 cm long; pedicel 1.5-2.5 cm long; ovary green, 4 mm long; dorsal sepal pale green, obovate, 8 mm long, 5 mm wide, connate to the lateral sepals for 5 mm to form a short, cylindrical tube, the free portion triangular, minutely verrucose within, the apex acuminate into a slender, suberect, orange tail ca. 3.5 cm long; lateral sepals pale green, minutely verrucose with transverse red dashes within, oblong, each 12 mm long, 5-6 mm wide, connate for 6 mm, the apices acuminate into diverging tails similar to that of the dorsal sepal; petals white, oblong, 5.5 mm long, 1.5 mm wide, the subacute apex minutely irregular, slightly dilated above the base, with a thick, low, rounded callus above the base on the labellar half and extending toward the apex as a smooth, longitudinal thickening; lip yellowish with purple dots, oblong-ligulate, 6 mm long, 1.5-2 mm wide, the apex rounded, minutely irregular, with a low, rounded callus in the center, with a pair of low, oblique marginal carinae near the middle, the base truncate, hinged beneath; column yellow-white suffused with rose, semiterete, 5 mm long, the foot 2.5 mm long with a short extension.

ETYMOLOGY: Named in honor of Sr. Jorge B. Meza y Torres of Lima, Peru, who discovered this species.

TYPE: PERU: AMAZONAS: epiphytic between Chachapoyas and Pomacochas, alt. 2000 m, Nov. 1974, J. Meza s.n., cultivated by J & L Orchids, Easton, Ct., flowered in cult. 8 Nov. 1977, *C. Luer 2126* (HOLOTYPE: SEL).

DISTRIBUTION: Peru.

This species is similar to *M. cinnamomea* Rchb. f., but *M. mezae* may be identified by the larger leaves that stand higher than the triquetrous peduncle. Instead of cinnamon-colored, the flowers are pale green with orange tails, and the apex of the lip is rounded with a low, central callus.

Masdevallia picea Luer, sp. nov.

Species haec *M. angulatae* Rchb. f. persimilis sed flore atropurpureo guttato caudis sepalorum fere piceis, petalis apicibus rotundatis et basi labelli sine lacunis differt.

Plant robust, medium-sized to large, epiphytic, caespitose; roots coarse, flexuous. Secondary stems stout, channeled, 4-8.5 cm long, unifoliate, enclosed by 3 large, loose, tubular sheaths. Leaf erect, thickly coriaceous, narrowly elliptical, subpetiolate, 10-18 cm long, 1.5-2.5 cm wide, the obtuse to rounded apex tridenticulate, gradually narrowed toward the base into an indistinct, short, channeled petiole. Inflorescence a large, fleshy, foul-smelling, solitary flower borne by a stout, suberect, purple-dotted peduncle 1.5-3 cm long, from a node low on the secondary stem; floral bract 1-2 cm long, flecked with purple; pedicel stout, 2.5-3 cm long, flecked with purple; ovary green, 5-8 mm long; sepals thick, fleshy, rigid, green toward the bases, becoming increasingly spotted with dark purple that coalesces toward the purple-black apices and tails, shining and glabrous externally, verrucose within, connate about 15 mm into a thick, sepaline tube with a broad, rounded mentum below, the dorsal sepal obovate, 26 mm long, 16 mm wide, the free

portion triangular, the subacute apex contracted into an erect to recurving tail 25-28 mm long, the lateral sepals obliquely obovate, similar to the dorsal sepal including the reflexed tails, connate to above the middle; petals ivory, lightly marked with red-purple, oblong, 12 mm long, 5 mm wide, rounded at the apex, thickened to either side of the sulcate center above the middle, the lower half greater than the upper half; lip white, marked with red-purple, cartilaginous, oblong-ligulate, 15 mm long, 7 mm wide, papillose at the rounded apex, the disc with a pair of low, parallel calli above the middle, the base subcordate, hinged to the column-foot; column greenish white, stout, 10 mm long with a foot 8 mm long terminated by an incurved extension.

ETYMOLOGY: From the Latin *piceus*, "pitch-black," alluding to the purple-black color of the apices of the sepals and their tails.

TYPE: PERU. without locality, exported by R. Stumpfle of Lima, Peru, cultivated at La Ceja, Colombia by M. & O. Robledo, flowered in cult. 29 Sept. 1977, *C. Luer 1865* (HOLOTYPE: SEL; ISOTYPE: JAUM); cultivated by Black River Orchids, Mich., flowered in cult. 8 Nov. 1977, *C. Luer 2124* (SEL).

DISTRIBUTION: Peru.

This large, foul-smelling, black-flowered species is very similar to the Ecuadorian *M. angulata* Rchb. f., but the apices of the petals of the Peruvian *M. picea* are rounded and the lip lacks the well-formed "nectiferous" concavities at the base.

Masdevallia scabrilinguis Luer, sp. nov.

A *Masdevallia attenuata* Rchb. f. floribus nimoribus glabris et labello verrucoso differt.

Plant small, epiphytic, caespitose; roots slender, flexuous. Secondary stems abbreviated, unifoliate, 1-1.5 cm long, enclosed by 2 close, thin, ribbed, tubular sheaths. Leaf erect to suberect, coriaceous, narrowly obovate, 6-10 cm long, 9-12 mm wide, the apex subacute, tridenticulate, gradually narrowed below into an ill-defined, sulcate petiole between 0.5-1.5 cm long. Inflorescence a solitary, small flower borne by an erect to suberect, slender, terete peduncle 4-8 cm long, with a bract on the lower portion, from a node low on the secondary stem; floral bract tubular, 5 mm long; pedicel 9 mm long; ovary 4 mm long, smooth, green; sepals white, glabrous (microscopically cellular-glandular within), the dorsal sepal obovate-oblong, 19-21 mm long, 4 mm wide, connate to the lateral sepals for 6 mm to form a cylindrical tube, the free portion triangular, acuminate into a suberect, slender, yellow tail 9-11 mm long, the lateral sepals obovate-oblong, 18 mm long, 4 mm wide, connate 6 mm into a bifid lamina, the free portions ovate, the apices contracted into tails 8-9 mm long, similar to that of the dorsal sepal; petals white, oblong, 5 mm long, 2 mm wide, green at the subacute apex, slightly thickened along the labellar margin, ending in an obtuse angle above the base; lip yellow-white, oblong-ligulate, 5 mm long, 2.1 mm wide, the disc with a pair of verrucose, converging calli above the middle, broadly sulcate centrally, the apical half markedly verrucose including the rounded, yellow apex; column greenish white, semiterete, 4 mm long, the short foot 1 mm long with a minute extension.

ETYMOLOGY: From the Latin *scaber*, "rough," and *-linguis*, "-tongued," referring to the verrucose lip.

TYPE: PANAMA: CHIRIQUI: Cerro Gordo, collected by R. L. Dressler s.n., 1977, cultivated at SEL, greenhouse acc. no. 77-1707, flowered in cult. 6 March 1978, C. Luer 2788 (HOLOTYPE: SEL).

DISTRIBUTION: Western Panama.

The small species is similar to *M. attenuata*, but differs in the smaller flowers glabrous within, and a lip markedly verrucose above the middle.

Masdevallia utriculata Luer, sp. nov.

Planta parva caespitosa, caulibus secundariis abbreviatis, foliis anguste oblongis breviter petiolatis, pedunculo tereti brevi, flore successivo carnosio luteo intus rubro verrucoso, sepalis in tubum cylindricum connatis, cauda sepalis dorsalis erecta clavata compressa, sepalis lateralibus late expansis ecaudatis, petalis oblongis bicarinatis, labello oblongo apice rotundato subverrucoso basi bi-utriculato, disco supra medium cum carinis humilibus semicircularibus.

Plant small, epiphytic, caespitose; roots coarse, flexuous. Secondary stems terete, unifoliate, ca. 1 cm long, enclosed by 2 tubular sheaths. Leaf erect, coriaceous, narrowly oblong-obovate, shortly petiolate, 6-8.5 cm long including the 1-1.5 cm long petiole, 1.2-1.5 cm wide, the apex subacute, tridenticulate, cuneate below into the petiole. Inflorescence a contracted, few-flowered raceme of successive, rigidly fleshy flowers borne by a stout, suberect to horizontal, terete peduncle 1.5-2 cm long, with a bract near the base, from a node low on the secondary stem; floral bract 4 mm long, pedicel 7 mm long; ovary subverrucose, 3-4 mm long; dorsal sepal yellow, rectangular, 8 mm long, 4.5 mm wide, connate to the lateral sepals for 5 mm to form a cylindrical tube, the free portion broadly triangular, the obtuse apex produced into an erect, recurved, clavate, laterally compressed tail ca. 11 mm long; lateral sepals pale yellow, studded with multiple, red excrescences within, connate 15 mm into an ovate, coarsely verrucose, expanded, bifid lamina above the cylindrical basal portion with a broadly rounded mentum at the base, the apices, triangular, acute, free for 5-6 mm, the total length 20 mm, the width 15 mm spread out; petals oblong, 5.5 mm long, 2 mm wide, the apex broad, bifid, with a longitudinal carina along both margins, the upper overhanging at the apex; lip yellow, intensely marked with red-purple, oblong-obovate, 6.5 mm long, 2-3 mm wide, the apex rounded, subverrucose, the base bilobed, each lobe deeply saccate, the disc with a pair of low, semicircular folds above the middle; column semiterete, 5 mm long, the foot equally long with an incurved extension.

ETYMOLOGY: From the Latin *utriculatus*, "with small bladders," (*uter*, *utris*, "bag, or bladder"), referring to the configuration of the base of the lip.

TYPE: PANAMA: CHIRIQUI: epiphytic in cloud forest on Cerro Pate Macho, alt. ca. 2200 m, 27 Feb. 1979, R. L. Dressler & J. Kuhn s.n. (HOLOTYPE: SEL). Illustration C. Luer 4073.

DISTRIBUTION: Western Panama.

Only a few plants of this species were discovered by Dr. Robert L. Dressler on a recent field trip with Janet Kuhn. The fleshy flower is borne from a short, horizontal peduncle. From the cylindrical sepaline tube, the red-verrucose lateral sepals expand broadly and end in a bifid, tailless lamina. The erect tail of the dorsal sepal is clavate. The lip is remarkable in the deeply saccate development of the pair of "nectaries" at the base.

Pleurothallis masdevalliopsis Luer, sp. nov.

Herba parva dense caespitosa, caulibus secundariis abbreviatis, foliis carnosius linearibus semiteretibus, flore grandi albivirescenti solitario, pedunculo brevi, ovario multicristato, sepalo dorsali libro ovato caudato, sepalis lateralibus anguste ovatis caudatis, petalis membranaceis orbicularibus, labello obovato trilobato, lobo antico suborbiculari deflexo verrucoso lacerato, lobis lateralibus parvis erectis, disco bicalloso, basi concavo pedem columnae elongatum continenti.

Plant small, epiphytic, caespitose; roots fine, flexuous. Secondary stems terete, abbreviated, 5-10 mm long, unifoliate, concealed by 2-3 basal, tubular sheaths. Leaf suberect, thickly coriaceous, semiterete, linear to very narrowly obovate, 3-5 cm long, 4-5 mm wide, the apex obtuse, tridentate, gradually cuneate at the base. Inflorescence a proportionately large, greenish white, solitary flower borne by a suberect, slender peduncle 15-20 mm long, from a node on the secondary stem; floral bract thin, 5 mm long; pedicel 18-20 mm long; ovary 4 mm long with 12 irregular, undulating crests; dorsal sepal ovate, concave, the apex acuminate into a slender, erect tail, 35 mm long including the tail, 8 mm wide, connate basally to the lateral sepals for 1 mm; lateral sepals connate 4 mm, narrowly ovate, the apices attenuated into slender tails, 38 mm long, 8 mm wide together; petals translucent yellowish white, membranous, suborbicular, 6.5 mm long, 5 mm wide; lip yellow-green, white toward the base, obovate, 5 mm long, 2.75 mm wide, 3-lobed, the anterior lobe deflexed, suborbicular, verrucose, minutely lacerate, the lateral lobes below the middle, small, erect, obtuse, the disc with a pair of flat calli below the middle, cleft between, the base concave, attached to the under surface of the column-foot; column white, stout, 1.5 mm long, with a pair of narrow wings, the foot incurved, narrow, elongated, 2 mm long.

ETYMOLOGY: Named for the resemblance of the species to the genus *Masdevallia*.

TYPE: ECUADOR: LOJA: epiphytic in cloud forest in the Cordillera de Sabanilla, alt. ca. 2500 m, B. Malo, s.n., cultivated near Cuenca, flowered in cult. 12 Feb. 1979, C. Luer 3965 (HOLOTYPE. SEL).

DISTRIBUTION: Southern Ecuador.

This species appears deceptively similar to a species of *Masdevallia* Ruiz & Pav., and it was believed to belong to that genus until the flowers were closely examined. The sepals of the solitary, large, greenish white flowers are long-candate, but the membranous petals are round without any callus or other thickening. The base of the lip is concave to accommodate the slender, incurved prolongation of the column-foot.

Pleurothallis stonei Luer, sp. nov.

Species haec *P. lappiformis* Heller & L. O. Wms. affinis sed sepalo dorsali libro elliptico, petalis claviformibus rugosis, lobis lateralibus labelli anguste uncinatis et lobo antico rugoso notabilis.

Plant medium in size, epiphytic, shortly repent, the rhizome stout, 1-3 cm long between secondary stems, sheathed at short internodes, rooting at the nodes; secondary stems stout, erect, terete, 3-9 cm long, unifoliate, enclosed by 3-4 large, loose, tubular, imbricating sheaths, soon fragmented. Leaf erect, thickly coriaceous, elliptical, 7-15 cm long, 3-4 cm wide, the acute apex tridenticulate, the base cuneate, conduplicate. Inflorescence a solitary flower produced from a lower node of the secondary stem or from the axil with the rhizome; peduncle ca. 1 cm long, with 2 ribbed sheaths; floral bract ca. 1 cm long, ribbed; pedicel 8-9 mm long, pubescent; ovary 3-4 mm long, densely villous; sepals fleshy, dark red-purple, covered externally by thick, white hairs from wart-like bases, covered by tall, lamellate tubercles within, the dorsal sepal elliptical, 20 mm long, 8 mm wide, the subacute apex free, the lateral sepals connate into a concave, obtuse synsepal, 22 mm long, 12 mm wide unspread; petals purple, oblong, clavellate, 11 mm long, 4 mm wide, the rounded apical portion transversely rugose; lip red-purple, fleshy, oblong, 9 mm long, 4.5 mm wide, the rounded apex rugose, with forwardly projecting, narrowly uncinat, marginal lobes below the middle, the truncate base broadly and inflexibly attached to the column-foot, the disc with a smooth, transverse callus just above the base and a parallel pair of high, smooth, rounded calli near the middle; column dark red, terete, 6 mm long, with a thick foot 3 mm long.

ETYMOLOGY: Named in honor of Richard L. Stone of Los Altos Hills, California, who discovered this species.

TYPE: COSTA RICA: SAN JOSE: epiphytic in cloud forest southeast of San Jose, cultivated in California, flowered in cult. 3 March 1978, submitted to the OIC, no. 2022, *C. Luer 2781* (HOLOTYPE: SEL).

DISTRIBUTION: Costa Rica.

This rare species is closely allied to *Pleurothallis lappiformis* from which it is indistinguishable vegetatively. Single, dark-red, densely pubescent flowers are borne by short peduncles from the rhizome or low on the secondary stem. The flowers of *P. stonei* may be distinguishable by the broader dorsal sepal the apex of which is free from the synsepal, the clavellate, rugose petals, and the narrowly uncinat lateral lobes of the lip.